THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Formal Opening of Their New Armory-Description of the Building-The Quarters of the Officers and Men-The Drill Rooms, &c., &c.

opened last night, said was inspected by the Common Council and the heads of the various city departments. All the rooms were elegantly illuminated, and the regi-mental band discoursed excellent music throughout the evening in the battalion drill room. The spectotors numbered several hundred, including many ladies, who were highly delighted with the grandeur of the interior of the edifice. At nine o'clock the company drill room was throws open, and the visiters invited to partake of a bount of collation. The Armory will be opened to the publicately in January.

THE NEW ARMORY AND ITS LOCATION.

The location of the new armory building is at the gerner of Third avenue and Sixth street, and is bounded by the latter street, Seventh street and Hall place, and at the point from which converge the Bowery and Fourth metropoles, and directly in the vicinity of the Astor and Mercantile libraries, Cooper Institute and American Bole House. A more eligible location could not be desired. The edifice is of a composite style of architecture, constructed of iron, three stories in height, one hundred and eighty-six feet where by one hundred and twenty feet in width. Its architectural design—of which we shall speak more in detail hereafter- is the conception of Col. Marshall Lefferts, the present efficient commandant of the Seventh regiment; and when we announce to those of our readers who have seen and admired the proportions of the building that that gentleman is not a professional architect, we have no doubt they will at once pronounce this, his first attempt in that line, a perfect success.

Numerous attempts have been made in the daily papers to convey an idea to their readers by a description of the building; but as these articles have been necessarily vague-as the building and its interior arrangements have only been completed within the past week-we have deferred publishing any allusion to the building until now. The building was placed in possession of the regiment last October, with nothing in its interior but bare walls. Since that time a little-army of artists and arti-same have been employed in the building adapting it to reg montal purposes, and their efforts and skill have fash and it to a style of palatial grandeur as well as its adap tability to its present purposes. The expense already in surred in the interior fittings will not fall short of the sum of thirty thousand dollars, and this debt will be defrayed by the equal contributions of the several compa-ness of the regiment. The building is judiciously and elegantly erected. There is a solidity, convenience and beauty in it, with simplicity and harmony of design, that senders the building an object of attraction. The building e painted in unitation of Dorchester stone, and cost a quarter of a million of dollars.

ENTRANCES TO THE BUILDING AND MAIN HALL. There are two entrances to the building—one on Sixth street and the north one on Seventh street. These are covered with two neat columnar portices of the composite order of architecture. Wide iron staircases lead to e main-corridor on the second or armory floor of the building. On reaching the head of the stairs from either entrance the visitor is led to the larger corridor, twenty feet wide, and running the entire length of the building (186 feet) from north to south, and vice versa. En-trances to the company armories lead from this ball. The small howitzers, with their caissons, belonging to the regimental artillery corps, occupy a prominent place in the body of the corridor. The main corridor is lighted at night by twelve large broaze gas brackets, richly ornamented with Remanic armorial designs. The walls are hung with numerous pictures of European battles, which add to the general appearance of the corridor. The doors of the company rooms and the surbases of the corridor are thely painted in imitation of black walnut. THE BATTALION DRILL ROOM.

The main drill room occupies the entire third floor; it is accessible from the story beneath by two wide stairways on the north and south end of the building. Its di enemaions are one hundred and eighty feet long by one hundred and twenty feet wide, and it contains 21,600 square feet, or 4.604 feet more than the new State Arsenal in Seventh avenue. It is lighted in the daytime by numerous large windows on all sides of the building, and at night by a double row frame light, consisting of seven hundred burners. The burners are placed about nine such as part, and cach row controlled by separate stops. The effect of these lights last night was very fine, and thewest off this timmerase room to great advantage. The gas is the building is supplied through two metres, one supplying the second or armory floor and the other this drill room. This room is ample in size for the manouvring of four companies at a time. It was thought by some before the occupancy of the armory that the floor of this room was insecure, but recently these suspicions were dissipated, after the application of numerous infallible tests by Armorer Scott. The only other noticeable features of this room are the linen window curtains, spon which are pointed the coats of arms of the States of the Union, of the companies of the regiment, and those of the cities of Boston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore and other cities which the regiment have visited. On the north end of the room is a band gallery. visited. On the north end of the room is a ban The room is heated by four large stoves, similar used in churches.

The several portions of the armory are allotted as fol-

The eight small rooms facing westerly to the eight Sattation companies of the regiment, one room to each company, in numerical succession—the First company in the southwesterly and the lighth company in the north-westerly room. The northeasterly room to the Engineer corps, the room adjoining to the Troop, and the south-easterly room to the band, jantor and armorer. The larger of the two central easterly rooms is the company shall room, and the smaller is reserved for the library and Band or Gamello Officers. The large hall on the third-foor is the battalion drill room.

THE COUNCIL ROOM

In the principal apartment on the second floor, set aside In the principal apartment on the second foor, set aside for the use of the Beard of officers, and where the general-bariness of the regiment is transacted. Its dimensions are twenty one feet wide by thirty six deep, and light, it admitted through four highly finished, windows. The floor is covered with rich Brassals carpet. At the anoth is to of the exon, in an eligible and prominent position, is a large black wainut stationary table, for the oxcupancy of the takenel and field officers. At the car of this lable, are three chairs, carved and finished in the most cabornet a wile of art. The largest of those is demonstrated as the or colonel's chair. It is mounted with a lord wearth and encircled by trophes—presenting on the whole a marked and distingue appearance. The side hold officers chairs are also very beautiful. On their backs in ornamental script and gold are emblasoned the lotters (N. 6. —the initials of the regiment. On sides a deep for the escribicity are two ministure field pieces, complete in excey detail of equipment. Over the onlosed's chair is a magnificent picture of the patriot Washington, four feetby three and a half, executed by the a sister hand of farmbrandt Peale, and costing upwards of \$2.500. Is spendiely overed sainut bookcase, or library, chorns the conthern extremity of the half of the continuous and the epihar of the regiment with cross camous and the epihar of the regiment with cross camous and the epihar of the regiment with cross camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose camous and the epihar of the regiment with erose the farmance of the chamber in the apartment. The farmance is declarated in green cloth again from the apartment of the c for the use of the Board of officers, and where the general-butiness of the regiment is transacted. Its dimento the rear, when the consequences and the place of the library fully corresponded with the externor magnificence. It contains now, or industries of extended Margan I. Sentitude of the control of their specific of the control of the control of their specific of the control of the control of their specific of the control of the control

second floor, and is thirty-six by forty-two fret in imen mon. It has no furniture or decoration in it, but is ample for its purpose. One hundred men or a be drilled ample for its purchase in it at one time with convenience. It is l'acted at night by a frame light, consisting of a continur a row of burners, fifty in number, running the en're length of the ENGINEER CORFS' A" ABORY.

This room is situated in the p theasterly part of the building, and is fitted up with walket mustet racks of very unique architecture, v to lockers, closets, desk and

of very unique at chilecture, v. ab. lockers, closets, desk and other furniture of the second material. The lockers are uphoistered in emerald green plush cloth of very rich fabric. The ceiling a freezood with artistic armorial coats of arms of the serps. The walk are hung with imitation oak paper, with imitation black wainut border and gilt edges. It is lighted at night by ten five-light armorial chandeliers, which were designed expressly for this room. The room is heated with the of the Littlefield base coe; burnowed a very rich and ornamental description.

The Troop have their armory adjoining the Engineers'. lockers, &c. The windows are neatly uphoistered. The

walls and eciling are perfectly plain. From the latter are suspended two five-light chandeliers, ornamented with rich agraed ornaments. FIRST COMPANY'S ARMORY. This room is furnished with costly black walnut mus-ket cases, lockers and presiding officer's desk. The walls are spainted green and the ceiling delicate pink. The windows are upholstered with the best satin French de

wincows are uphoistered with the best satin French de daine, and the curtains are lined and interlined. The cush-iens on the lockers are made of claret and green striped English arras, and are stuffed with the best curled hair. The window cornices are of gold and green, and present a very rich appearance. This room is lighted at night by two live-light armornal chandeliers. SECOND COMPANY'S ARMORY.

om is fitted up with black walnut gun cases with swell fronts and revolving racks; black walnut lockers, one for each member, for the safe keeping of his uniform. The moveable furniture of this room consists of a State armchair for the presiding officer, two side chairs for secretary and treasurer, and four table chairs, all of black walnut, and made in the style of Louis XIV. The State chair is ornamented with a glory wreath, crossed with two flags, with the regimental cypher, N. G., in gold relief. The windows in this room are furnished with drapery valences in the French style, and fabricated of green billiard cloth, trimmed with gold ginp and six inch gold and green bullion fringe. The lockers are uphoistered with pure green English arras. The room is lighted with two five-light chandeliers, ornamented with rich Roman and heraldic designs. uniform. The moveable furniture of this room consist

THIRD COMPANY'S ARMORY. This room is also fitted up with black walnut gun cases, with revolving racks and magic windows. At one end of the room is a platform about five feet deep by the width of the room and about nine inches in height, on which the desk for the company officers is placed. On which the desk for the company officers is placed. On this platform is placed a stationary desk, of solid black wainut, of about ten feet in length by four in width. The whole is covered with cloth. Brhind this desk, in the style remaissance, is a black wainut and obony State chair, upholistered with crimson cloth and ornamented with gift unils. Four chairs of similar material, one table for the secretary and an elaborately carved ballot box make up the moveable furniture of the room. The draperies of the windows of this room are made of crimson broadcloth, trimmed with gold gimp and six inch wide crimson and gold fringe. The lockers are upholstered in English crimson ottoman cloth, finished with gilt nails. The uner portion of the door has looking-glass panels, six by three feet. In the centre of the room is suspended a double deck twelve-light chandelier, ornamented with armorial designs. The walls and ceiling of the room are perfectly plain.

FOURTH COMPANY'S ARMORY. This room is furnished similar to the other companies we have described. The presiding officer's chair has an elaborate back and panels, with representation of a stack of antique arms in bold relief. The sub-officers' chairs are smaller than the one above described. On the backs are carved representations of wreaths of acorns, with side panels same as State chair. The backs are upholstered in the English diamond damask, grean cloth finished with brass nails. The gas fixtures are similar to the other companies. FIFTH COMPANY'S ARMORY.

This room, like all the company rooms, is twenty one by thirty feet in size. The gun cases and desks ar similar to the other companies'. The moveable furniture is in the Elizabethan style and of a very reckerche deis in the Elizabethan style and of a very reckerche de-scription. The State chair for the occupancy of the pre-siding officer is of a very costly description. It is or-namented with carved cannon, pilasters supporting the company's excutcheon, with the initial 5 in the centre. The top ornaments of the side chairs consist of a heral-dic design, with the cyper N. G. in gold relief. The win-dows are upholstered with green billiard cloth drape-ries, trimmed with pure gold gimps. The lockers are upholstered in green figured English ottoman cloth, misshed with gilt naits. The celling and walls of this room are perfectly plain. Two double decked five-light chande-hers of chaste design and ornamentation light it.

SIXTH COMPANY'S ARMORY. The general character of the furniture and decoration of this room is such as to justify the nom de fantairie which has been bestowed upon it by some of the members of other companies, viz:—The Alhambra. All the cabinet work is in the custellated Gothic style, while the decorations in painting are in a style uniting the Gothic with the Moorish, in which the latter-predominates.

The room is, in size, the same as all the other company

The room is divided into two parts by the erection, as in the other rooms, of a platform of about five feet in depth by the width of the room, and about nine inches in eight, at the end of the room towards the windows, on which the desk for the accommodation of the company

The main foor is iniaid in marqueteric, the pattern being that known as the Moltese cross. The figures are formed of blocks of three kinds of wood—black walnut, cherry and ash—their average superfices being about twenty square inches. These blocks are all tongued and grooved, and are firmly nailed to the planking beneath.

A border of thirteen inches in width, of smaller blocks, and of a pattern somewhat difficult to describe, gives the proper degree of finish to the floor. The whole is rendered smooth by planing, scraping and sandpapering, and is poliched after being thoroughly olicd and waxed.

The platform is also intaid, in what is called the block pattern, which combines a six pointed star, with a hexagonal block of three pieces. The woods are the same as those of the main floor.

On this platform stands a desk, in solid black walnut, of about ten feet in length and four in width. The central portion is flat, which coach end is formed into an inclined surface, for the use of the company's secretary and treasurer.

portion is flat, white each end is formed into an inclined surface, for the use of the company's secretary and treasurer.

These are covered with cloth. The whole is amply supplied with book racks, drawers, i.e., for bridge books and papers, under course of the officers. In the front of the desk are cleves panels, four of which are circular and one lorenge shared. These flue are of various colored marbles, while the remaining six are of mattled wainut.

The cases to be used by the members for keeping their uniforms are also of folid black wainut, and occupy nearly the entire sides of the room. They are eight feet in height and eighteen inches in depth, with the exception of the portion taken up by the arm racks, which are hexagonal turrets, eight in number. These are two feet extunctes in diameter by ten feet in height and are so arranged as to be equidistant, four in each case. Circular platforms in these turrets, at about four feet from the floor, are furnished with brass sockets for the recaption of the moskets, the whole front of the racks being protected by a such of wainut and heavy plate glass, which can be roowed on a sort of circular railway entirely to the rear, when it becomes necessary for open the racks. Each rack will contain fifteen muckets, thus making provision for one hundred and twenty in all. The space in the turrets below the miskeds will be used as le tors or closets.

Along each side of the ceiling and testide the medallions are painted, in a pale pink, twenty shields or escutcheons, corresponding 1 position on each side with ten of the medalions. In these shields are shown, in representation of alto relievo, groups of arms and implements of warfare from remote ages down to the present time. The whole ceiling is divided into three cumpartments, by knowled tracery from side to side, thus affording a distinctive position to the arms of ancient, medieval and modern periods. In the first compartment (that nearest the windows), having three shields on each side, are shown the Egyptian, Grecian and Roman arms. In the central division, having four shields on each side, are the arms of Europe during the Middle Ages, and in the third, symmetrical with the first, are those of Revolutionary and present times. The ground color of the whole central portion of the ceiling is a pale green, so very pale, ladeed, that it is nearly impossible to say whether it is of a blue or of a green tint. An arabesque design is painted around the opening for each chandelier. possible to an arabesque design is painted around the opening for each chandelier.

The walls, which show about five feet above the cases, the walls, which show about five feet above the cases, an arabesque pendant border

The walls, which show about five feet above the cases, are painted in a flat green, an arabesque pendant border giving the necessary finish to the portion contiguous to the ceiling. Above each of the sofas at the east end of the room is painted a circular headed panel about four feet in height, of a shaded like color, surrounded by a dark given border. In these panels stand, upon carved walnut consoles, a pair of bronzes given to the company some time since by an honorary member. The figures represent a Gaul and a Sare a Above each panel is a medallion and trophy of colors in golden bronze in alto relieve, one medallion having a representation of Washington, the other of Lafayette.

The chandeliers, two in number, were made by Ball Black & Co., expressly for this company. They are in bronze and gold, of a graceful pattern, combining the Gothic and Moorish styles. They have twelve lights each.

each.

All the designs for this room, with the exception of hose for the floor and ceilings, were made by, and the work carried on under the supervision of, Mr. Henry Hoffmann. The furniture, including the cases, was made by Franz Schreiber & Co. The painting, upon which a day's study might be profitably spent, is by Mr. Charles Miliner. The floor was laid by H. Magne, of Baltimore. The cost of the whole will be about three thousand delice.

THE SEVENTH COMPANY'S ARMORY.

This room is furnished in much the same style as the companies' we have described. The window dra-peries are made of French satin de laine, trimmed with lace gimp. The lockers are upholatered in green arras-cleth, and finished with gilt nails. The desks, chande-liers and other arrangements of the room are of a very tasteful description.

THE EIGHTH COMPANY'S ARMORY.

This armory is fitted up in a very unique manner, wit imitation oak castellated wardrobes, with the musket turrets in different parts of the room. This room has five windows; each is upholstered in the newest style— French draperies, made of green billiard cloth, trimmed with gold gimp and green and gold bullion fringe. The chandleiers and cornices are of a very superior character. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BUILDING.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE BUILDING.

The general superintendence of the armory building is entrusted to an armory committee, who have sole charge of the arrangements for lighting and heating the entire building, and are responsible for the general good order and neatness of every part thereof except the company comms. It is their duty to make all contents for the party of the company comms. rooms. It is their duty to make all contracts for labor, repairs, &c. This committee consists of the Regimental Quartermaster, as chairman; Ordinace Sorgeant, as secretary, and of two lieutenants and three sergeants, who are nominated by the Colonel on the 1st of January of each year.

THE ARMORY PLAGS.

The national standard will be displayed from sunrise to sunset on each of the following days in every year to suiset on each of the following days in overy year, viz:—8th day of January, 22d day of February, 17th day of June, 4th day of July, and 25th day of November, and only upon such other occasions of national importance and concern as the commandant of the regiment may deem appropriate; at all other times a white flag, bearing the arms of the State of New York, will be the standard used. Whenever the regiment shall be called upon to aid the civil authorities, a flag bearing the cypher of the corps (N. G.) will be displayed under and along with the State flag, and upon the appearance of such signal it is the duty of every member of the regiment, cognizant thereof, to repair at once to the armory for orders.

TIME OF HOLDING COMPANY DRILLS. The arrangement of the regular company drills are a

Monday evenings, Fourth and Seventh companies. Tuesday evenings, Fifth and Sixth companies. Wednesday evenings, Engineers and Third compa Thursday evenings, Troop and Second companies. Friday evenings, First and Eighth companies. The companies are enitled, on their respective even from seven until ten o'clock, to the equal use of the bat-talion and company drill rooms, alternately, in such manner as they may mutually agree upon.

THE GUARD AT COMPANY DRILLS. Throughout the regular drill season-on each ever ccupied by companies drilling-a guard is set and the armory doors opened at seven o'clock; and all strangers excluded, the doors closed and the guard dis-missed at ten o'clock, or upon the conclusion of the com-rany drills.

massed at ten o cicck, or upon the concussion of the company drills.

The following are among some of the artisans who contributed their skill in fitting up the armory:—Gas faxtures, Geo. H. Kitchen & Co., 551 Broadway; cabinet work, Pottier & Stynus, Broadway; upholstery, Kelty & Riker, Broadway; heating apparatus, Tibbetts & Co., 690 Broadway; joiner work, John V. Gridley. The armory will be open to the public January 2.

THE REGIMENTAL GYMNASIUM. The official visiters and their ladies, after passing pleasanttime at the armory, proceeded to the regimental gymnasium, which is directly in the vicinity of the former. It is without doubt one of the most interesting departments connected with this model armory, and in keeping with the general elegance and comfort with which it is marked throughout. This is an institution established under the patronage of the regiment, by Corporal abner S. Brady, professor of calisthenics, one of its members, and a well known gymnast, and is, without exception, in every speciality belonging to a gymnasium, the finest in the United States. Entering at No. 28 st. Mark's place, what appears a private residence, the visiter finds himself in a suit of elegant parlor and rea it, g rooms, where plane, music, chese boards, billiard table, and other politic entertainments of the day, may be had for the asking. Above these, on the second and third stories, are the fencing and sparring apartments. In the basement are arranged numbers of baths, basins, closets, dressing rooms, and everything necessary to purify and beautify the outer man. Pinerging from this apartment into what in ordinary premises is the yard, the visiter stands in an immense practice hall, extending back to Seventh street, one hundred and eight feet long, fifty-two feet wide and twenty-two feet high. The ceiling, and the wainscotting around the room, which is about ten feet high, are constructed of yellow pine, oiled and highly polished. The rest of the apartment is a maze of rings, bars, ladders, inclined planes, batout beards, horizontal breast poles, magic ladders, clubs, sia keywooden horses, sand bags, vasiting bears, inclined poles, boint substate, wrist weights, chest weights, damb bells, bridth war clubs (very belligrent), a walking course and all the paraphermalia necessary to make a perfect man, or rather perfect him after he is made.

Here the members of the regiment nightly assemble, and, under the direction of Mr. Brady, gs through a regular series of excresses. It may, indeed, be said that it is the, only time when these gentlemany fellows are really "on their muscle." The institution now numbers nearly five hundred members, and, outside of the regiment, embraces some of

Army Intelligence.

The War Department has caused orders to be issued to defineh one hundred and uffy recruits from Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and proceed to Fert Randall, Nebracka, there to be assigned to the Fourth regiment of artillery. The officers ordered to accompany the detachment are:—Captain C. S. Lovell, Second infantry; Lieutenant Hunss & Sweeny, Second infantry; Lieutenant Rufus Soxton, Fourth artillery; Lieutenant James H. Hallonguist, Fourth artillery; Lieutenant William G. Robinson, Second infantry; Lieutenant William G. Robinson, Second infantry; Lieutenant William G. Robinson, Second infantry; Lieutenant William G. Robinson, Second infantry.

Surgeon D. C. De Leen, Medical Department, is ordered to Fayetteville, N. C., and report for duty at that post Assistant Surgeon F. M. Getty, Medical Department, is ordered to duty in the city of Baltimore.

Assistant Surgeon P. G. S. Ten Brocck is ordered to outy at Fort Tojon, California, and will relieve Assistant Surgeon A. T. Ridgely, who is ordered to repair to the city of New York and report for further orders.

A lance of absence for treeve mouths has been granted by the Same authority to Captain R. P. Campbell, Second dragoons, for the boucht of his bealth, twelve mouths: to Captain Henry Little, Seventh infantry, for the boucht, On his bealth, twelve mouths: Captain John C. Robinson, Fifth infantry, for the benefit of his health, etch controls:

Suprome Loss or me Scoor Seray.—The sloop Spray, rendered poterious by the supposed murder of the captain and others on bearf by Jackalow, now awaiting his trial in this city, was purchased some two mooths since by gentlemen in North Carolina, for the purpose of putting her on the Cape Fear river as a passenger packet between Wilmington and Smithville. After undergoing some repairs and taking in freight, else sailed from New York about the 9throf November, under the charge of a captain, make and bey employed for the trip, and taking samps senger. They proceeded safely to Norfolk, when the pass, ager left and proceeded to his destination by land. Since then so tidings of the boat have reached the owners. The cap position is that the sloop has been blown out to see and lost with all on board. If true, the Spray was certainly a fatal vessel.—Treaton, N. J., Gazelle, Dec. 28.

Toronto Matters.

Toronto Matters.

Tomosro, C. W., Dez. 27, 1860.

William Thon, as, the well known architect of many Canadian public b vildings, and a highly respected citizen, died yesterday.

St. Andrew's mark, 't was burned this morning.

Gerris Smith was in this city yesterday for the purpose of rendering assistance as, I advice in behalf of the fugitive slave Anderson, who is glaimed by the Upitel States authorities.

The New City Chamberlain. The bond of Mr. Devlin of \$250,000 for the faithful performance of his duties as City Chamberlain, was ac-

performance of his duties as City Chamberlain, wai accepted yesterday moraing by the Comptroller, and Mr. Devlin will at once enter upon the duties of his office. The surcties of course swear that they are each worth \$100,000, making a total of double the amount of the penalty in the bond:—

Now.

Know all men by these presents, that we, Daniel Devim, Charles Buckhalter, William A. Hall, Henry L. Hoguet and Francis A. Palmer, of the city of New York, are held and firmly bound unto the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, in the penal sum of two hundred thousand dellars, lawful money of the United States of America, to be paid unto the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York, or to their successors, for which payment will and truly be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, jointly and severally, by these presents, scaled with our seals, and dated thus twenty-seventh day of becember, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

Whereas, the above bounden Daniel Devlin hath been appointed to the office of the Chamberlain of the City of New York, in the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bound Daniel Devlin shall in all things well, truly and faithfully perform the duties of his office as such Chamberlain of the City of New York during his continuance in said office, and shall also in all things well, truly and faithfully perform the duties that may be required of him to perform and do during his continuance in the said office, and shall also in all things well, truly and faithfully perform the duties that may be required of him to perform and do during his continuance in the said office of Chamberlain of the City of New York work when this obligation to be void; otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Principal.

full force and virtue.

DANIEL DEVLIN, Principal.

Charles Buckhalter, William A. Hall, Henry L. Hoguet,
F. A. Palmer, sureties.
Sealed and delivered in the presence of Charles E. Miller, No. 53 Liberty street, New York.

Mr. Platt intends to contest the transfer of the office of City Chamberlain to Mr. Devlin.

City Intelligence.

THE LATE SERENADE TO SENATOR PUGH. -The serens The Law Serievade to Serator Publi.—The serenade in Washington, last Saturday night, to Senator Pugh, of Ohio, by his friends, in token of their appreciation of his efforts for the restoration of peace to the Union, was a very fine affair. Among the Cogressmen who took part and made speeches on the Dicasion were Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio; Mr. Mallonger Kentucky; Mr. Segur, of Virginia; Mr. Woodson, of Missouri; Mr. Pendleton and Senator Crittenden, of Kentucky.

THE LATE POST OFFICE ROBBRY.—Amos Leeds, Jr., the young man who was arrested a few days ago on charge of opening letters without having authority so to do, writes to us and says that at the time he is charged with having abstracted a certain registered letter, he was out of the city, and could not, therefore, have been im-

A LONG HOLIDAY FOR THE SCHOOLS .- At a meeting of the Board of Education, held on Wednesday evening last, a resolution was presented by Nelson J. Waterbury, Esq., Commissioner from the Twentieth ward, in favor of closing the schools until Monday, the 7th day of January next. After a somewhat spicy debate the resolution was adopted by a large majority. This will prolong the usual holiday vacation several days, as otherwise the schools would have resumed their daily exercises on Thursday of

THE REV. Ms. VANDYKE.—We understand that a paper is in circulation, and has already received a number of signatures, inviting the Rev. Mr. Vandyke to deliver a lec-ture next week at the Cooper Institute.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE DELTA KAPPA Er-SILON FRATERNITY.—The Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, one of our most flourishing college secret societies, has been holding its fifteenth annual convention during the present week, in this city. The public exercises took place Thursday evening at Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, in Broad-Thursday evening at Rev. Dr. Chapin's church, in Broadway, and were attended by a large audience. Dodworth's band was in attendance, and interspersed the proceedings with music. After the opening prayer by Rev. Benjamin H. Abbott, of the Sigma chapter, chaplain of the fraternity, the oration was delivered by Charles P. Chandler, of Theta chapter, and the poem by Etward S. Rand, Jr., of the Alpha. Joseph T. Shipley, of the Phi (Yale) chapter, presided during the evening, and a large number of students were in atlandance, delegations from thirty colleges being present. The convention has been held under the auspices of the Nu chapter, of the New York Free Academy.

day morning a fire occurred in the dry goods store of T. S. Brooks, No. 37 / Catharine street. The firemen were promptly at the premises, and extinguished the fire before it extended beyond the store. The damage done to stock by fire and water will amount to about \$1,500; in-sured for \$4,000 in the Brooklyn and New York Fire and Marine Jusurance Companies. The building is owned by George Gordon. It is damaged about \$25; insured. The origin of the fire is unknown at present. From appear-ances, it started among some wrapping paper under the shelving.

Suspicion of Four Play.-A boy named Walter R. Tucker, fifteen years of age, residing at No. 23 Amity street, is missing from his home, and it is feared that he has been made the subject of foul play. He is five feet in height, were dark clother and on becoming of age was to receive a considerable estate. A large reward is offered

Correction.—Philip Smith, who was arrested on Tuesday charged with stealing a baggage check belonging to Miss Jane Brooks, desires us to state that he loaned money on the check, not knowing it to be stolen, and was merely wanting to see if it really represented any proper-ty when he was taken into custody.

Brooklyn City News.

was held yesterday afternoon, President Kalbfleisch in

Alderman Strong rose to a question of privilege, and moved that the special committee to whom was referred the investigation into the charges made against him in the Williamsburg Times, and a communication from the Comptroller, relative to the lease of properly on the corner of Fourth and South Second streets, E. P., have leave to report.

The motion was agreed to, and an elaborate report was submitted, concluding with the following resolution:—

Besoived, That we deem the course of Alderman Strong, in relation to the leasing of the property on the corner of Fourth and South Second streets, is deserving the censure of this Board.

Resoived, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be directed, under the direction of the Counsellor of the city, to take the necessary steps to retain and keep possession of the property and to refuse to receive any rent for the smooth and the Commellor of the Board is hereby directed to take all necessary steps to maintain the city in possession of the said property.

Resolved, That the Compression of Alderman Strong, without personally investigating the subject, and without canaling with and having the lease drawn by the Counsellor of with and the subject, and with and having the lease drawn by the Counsellor.

necessary steps to maintain the city in possession of the said provided. That the Comptroller medicate his duty in beyond the course of the representation, and in the course of his remarks he embraced the opportunity of most unmercifully lashing the editor of the Brooklyn Times. After making minorment of the editor, he said, if that individual continued to write articles helding him up to public reproduction of the editor, he said, if that individual continued to write articles helding him up to public reproduction of the course of fraud and corruption, by the factor of the charge of fraud and corruption, by the factor of the charge of fraud and corruption, by the factor of the charge of fraud and corruption, by the factor of the course of the said, had done considerable good in New Orleans, by hanging the rogues in those diggings. He was of opinion that it would have been for the interest of the city if the man of whom he spoke (the Tous man) had been strong up years ago. He could tell tales of that man that would nake the angels weep; and he could hance a member of the Board as being acceptance with him in his schemes of villany. After some further remarks, and a refusal to name the member of the Board allowed to, the Alderman sat down.

After considerable discussion the first resolution was amounded by declaring that no fraud was committed by the parties leasing the property, but that it was simply an error of judgment in not leasing it according to law.

The second resolution was carried without amendment, and the third was lost by a vote of 11 to 4.

The report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charge against Alderman D. Green, of certifying the bills of the contractor for street cleaning in the Tenth ward, was called up. The report entirely exonemies the hinderman from the charge

ed to have a skating pond under regulations similar to these at Central Park. It is said that a club was formed on Saturday evening, whose intention it is to scorre one of the many pends in the outskirts of the city (one which the many pends in the outskirts of the city (one which can be easily flooded), erect a pavilion for the accommodation of the members and their friends, not forgetting the ladies, and have a police force to see that the rules are compiled with, &c. The committee appointed for the purpose is said to have decided to secure the "Mill pond" on Firth avenue, the owner of which will aid in the movement in every way. This pond is about twenty acrost in extent, is admirably adapted for the purpose, and is directly on the line of the Central Railroad.

The Paraguay Claims and Commander Page.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

On the eve of leaving Buenos Ayres for the United States—having finished the work assigned me in the exploration of the waters of La Plata-I read in a numbe of the New York Times the "opinion" of the American Commissioner in the arbitration case of the American company against the Paraguay government.

The astonishment produced in that community by such a decision may well be imagined (and no one could be more astonished than will her President, Lopez), when it is known that the people were familiar with the facts and circumstances involved; and the question was often asked (rather too often to be agreeable to an American), "What means this decision of your American Commissioner? Can it be true? In this country it would be called a case

will be more tyrannical than ever, since he finds his conduct in such an outrageous case excused and sanctioned by the American Commissioner; and we to the American who has the temerity to set foot in Paraguay." Very difficult questions to answer, and comments equally And here, in this connection, a most pertinent question

does very naturally present itself-How comes it that after mature deliberation on, and examination of, that Paraguay question (when the very natural asperities pro-duced by the barbarous attack upon the Water Witch may have somewhat cooled down) by the able head and his assistant of the State Department—after the report made in pursuance of this examination to the President of the United States, properly characterizing the outrages per-petrated, which he judges so offensive, unjust and op-pressive as to require that the United States should not only demand reparation for the insult to the nation's flag, but indemnity for the wrongs and losses sustained by the American company; after the President's call upon Congress for authority, ways and means of enforcing the demand; after the granting of these, and the subse quent despatching of a squadron against Paraguay after all this had been done (certainly not in ignorance) by those branches of government supposed to be competent to judge in such cases, as the President, Secretary tent to judge in such cases, as the President, Secretary of State and Congress, before whom and by whom this subject had been investigated, discussed and decided: after the government of Paraguay had acknowledged its indebtedness to the company, in the proposition to pay mmediately 16,000 cunces (equal to about \$256,000)—
months are of students of indebtedness. pretty good evidence of indebtedness, at east so far-how comes it then, we ask, that it remains for the Commissioners alone to ascertain that the President, Secretary, Congress, all are entirely in error, the claim a myth, and that consequently—the case being reversed— the government of Paraguay, and not the company, is entitled to damages, for, I suppose, defamation of cha-

My object at this time is not to criticise the "opinion" of the American Commissioner; for whatso-ever may be my opinion (and I confess to no small degree of astonishment), that is none of my business, farther than, as an American citizen, to bear my share of the mortification occasioned by so much ado about nothing; and it might be thought by so much ado about nothing; and it might be thought presumptuous in so humble an individual as myself to assail so learned and able a defence of the course of the Paraguay government; but inasmuch as my despatches to the State and Navy Departments, on the subject of the forceably breaking up of the business of the American Company by the Paraguay government, in 1854, have been considered of importance enough to be quoted by the Commission as evidence in the case, I have a right to complain, and do protest against the unfair and studied manner in which extracts have been made from them to subserve a special purpose.

the Commission as evidence in the case, I have a right to complain, and do protest against the unfair and studied manner in which extracts have been made from them to subserve a special purpose.

These despatches contain, so far as my knowledge extended at that time—for I by no means claim for them a history of the affair in detail—a succinct account of the facts and circumstances attending the rupture between the government of Paraguay and the agents of the American company. They were designed to give the department the truth impartially, if not the whole truth; and, if adduced as evidence, should have been taken as a unit, and not selected from to suit the taste or designs of either side. It could never have been imagined they would be so used, on the American side of the argument, as to serve the Paraguay side of the question exclusively.

Those communications condemn the conduct of the company's agent, but they do not sanction or approve that of the Paraguay government. On the contrary, they represent plainly its outrages, and advise the government of the United States that the company is entitled to indemnity for the wrongs and losses it has suffered under the oppressions of the Paraguay government, and, in a few words, prescribe the mode by which and the means necessary to insure immediate redrees.

Became these despatches condemn the agent of the company, it should not have been left to inference—as it has been done in Mr. Commissioner's "opinion"—that they approve of the course of the Paraguay government. In them both sides are represented to the government, and if the American Commissioner had been the Paraguay advocate, perhape, I should not have been so much astonished at the perisented to the government, and if the American Commissioner had been the Paraguay advocate, perhape, I should not have been so much astonished at the perisented to the government, and if the American Commissioner had been the Paraguay advocate, perhape, I should not have been so much astonished at the perisent evasion of the

I will endeavor to supply, to some extent, this omis-

Again, to the Secretary of the Navy:-

Again, to the Secretary of the Navy.—

ASTNOON, PARAGVAY, Sept. 29, 1854.

Were the Water Witch not here, I do not believe that one of them (the Americans connected with the company) would get out of it (the country). The tyrannical course of this government can scarcely be imagined by those who are not familiar with its acts. I cannot but indulge the hope and express the wish to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy that our government may take some steps to assure this government that its acts of aggression and tyranny will not be submitted to, when exercised on American citizens. * * * I should be most happy to carry out any instructions of the honorable the Secretary, in relation to demanding indeminication for the losses the American company has sustained, should he not think it a matter of sufficient impertance to instruct the Commodore about

power."

The above will show that my despatches to the Navy

The above will show that my despatches to the Navy Department do not altogether econorate the Paraguay government, which would be inferred from the argument of the American Commissioner, and as it may be supposed that the opinion was somewhat inflanced by the refections be thus carefully made, those currects will further show that the despatches from which they are taken could not in any manner, as evidence in the case, have led to the decision finally arrived at by the Commission.

taken could not in any manner, across the declaration have led to the decision finally arrived at by the Commission.

The "opinion" furthermore adds force to the declaration often made, that nothing was accomplished by the mission to Paraguay, backed by quite a formidable squadron, (fernoidable for us, at least, for the whole navy affeat would not constitute a formidable squadron). By way of correcting this impression, I be gleave to say we may with certainty now enumerate two points gained. First—the assurance in writing, from the Paraguay government that the "expedition for the exploration of the tributative of the river La Plata" should not be molested on its passage through waters claimed by Paraguay. Second—That the family of Chaney (the poor fellow who was shot down whith at the helm of the Water Witch, when in the work of a scientific exploration) should be paid ten thousand dollare. It is therefore erromeous to assert that nothing was accomplished by the mission to Paraguay.

Commander, United States Navy.

Christmas Festival. The Sabbath school of the Lutheran church of St. James, in East Fifteenth street, held their Christmas

relebration in the church on Thursday night last. The building was densely crowded. The exercises com-menced at seven o'clock, op-ning with an appropriate in bright avenue, the owner of which willaid in the move ment in every way. This point is about tweaty acros in extent, is admirably adapted for the purpose, and is directly on the line of the Central Railroad.

Naval Intelligence.

The experiments which we mentioned some time since being made on board the United States steamer Michigan, in the harbor of Eric, Fa., on Lake Eric, relating to economy in the use of steam, are still in progress. The experiments made by the officers above a very flavorable result—a detailed report of which has not yet been made public, but is looked forward to by the naval community with much interest. The engines are kept seventy hours running without intermission, to test the result of each experiment at an occurate account is kept of the smound of water and fed consumed, the number of revolutions the presence of steam, and the distance to be a fixed the result of each experiment.

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NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the California Pony Express. FORT KRARSEY, Dec. 28, 1860.

The pony express passed this place at half-past nine o'clock P. M. on the 27th. The following is a summary

of the news:-- San Francisco, Dec. 15-3:40 P. M. Arrived 14th, ship Norwester, Boston; Morning-Light, New York; 15th, steamer Sonora, Panama. Sailed 14th, Southern Cross, Hong Kong, carrying

GENERAL NEWS. California news for to-day's express is not important. Judge Baldwin has sent in his resignation as Judge of the Supreme Court, to take effect January 1.

The political rumor finds considerable credence, that, General J. A. McDougall, Hon. J. W. McCorkle and

Richard P. Hammond have formed a combination to use their united influence with the Douglas democracy to elect Hon. Mr. McDougall to the United States Senate this winter, Mr. Hammond Governor of the State next sum-mer, and Mr. McCorkle to the United States Senate on the expiration of Mr. Latham's term. The programme the expiration of Mr. Latham's term. The programme-will meet with strong opposition within the Douglas ranks. The two strongest candidates for the Senatorship this winter appear to be General McDougall and General Denver. The organization of a joint stock company to open the

Washoe silver mines is among the most notable features of the times. As often as two or three times per week some company, with a nominal capital stock ranging all the way from \$500,000 up to several millions, files articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, elects offcers, and appears to be carnestly preparing to commence silver mining. Some of these comprise men of wealth and character, while many are doubtless stock jobbing

erations.

Some fine specimens of coal, resembling in appears the West Hartley coal, are on exhibition at San Fran discovered mine, about eighty miles from Carson Valley where a company have claimed three thousand acres of where a company have claimed three thousand acres of land, covering the mine, and are preparing to commence developing. The coal is very much needed in the Washoe-silver mines, as other kinds of fuel for smelting purposes-very scarce and difficult of access. The Keystone Com-pany, who have been some months engaged in opening a copper mine in Calaveras county, claim to have struck-during the past week, the richest vein ever dis-covered on the Pacific coast, being nearly as pure as the best copper of Lake Superior. was struck thirty-five feet below the surface, and appears to be inexhaustible. Arrangements are making to ship the ore to Baltimore, and it is believed it can be put in the Eastern markets cheaper than the Lake Supe

The pony express, with St. Louis dates to 30th ult., and telegraphic dates to three P. M. of 3d inst., via Fort Kearny, was telegraphed from Carson Valley yesterday, and wil¹ arrive at San Francisco by the Sacramento boat to night.
The patronage of this express is increasing under the influence of regular trips. The last outgoing express took one hundred and seventy-five letters from San Francisco. and thirty-four from Sacramento, many of them double, letters, paying five dollars each. To-day the express will take about eighty-five letters from San Francisco.

The news is four days later than previous advices.

November 1, has reached San Francisco, via Victoria. The news is four days later than previous advices.

A complete change in the American Consulate office was made at Honolulu on the 27th of October. G. W. Barden, Consul, and T. T. Dougherty, Deputy Consul, were removed, pursuant to orders from Washington, and F. L. Hanks appointed to the latter position. The latter appointment was followed by the removal of the physician and surveyor of the hospital.

Commercial matters at the island continued gloomy. Whalers' bills, five per cent discount; money, two per cent per month interest since the 11th of October.

Eleves whalers had entered Honolulu, declaring as average eatch of 450 bbls.

The Advertier publishes a letter showing that recent changes in the commercial policy of the Eingdom were having the effect to drive the whaling business to San Francisco.

The brig Hero, twenty-eight days from Petropaulovski, in Asiatic Russia, arrived at Honolulu on the 31st of October. She spoke the whale ship Euphrates in latitude 46 north, with 1,000 bbls. of oil, bound to Honolulu. Business was reported inactive at Petropaulovski and Nicolaeffski, which, at the latter place, was owing to a want of opportunities for the carriage of goods to the interior and limited demand for foreign merchandus among natives.

Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 29—Ship Storm King, San Francisco (and salled 31st for Hong Kong).

The ship Rapid had been chartered to load guano for the Atlantic States at \$16 per ton, by the Phonix Island Guano Company. Guano Company.

COMMERCIAL.

There is no business doing whatever in any department of trade. The weather is bad, and the shipments of goods to the interior much interrupted. There have been several arrivals, but fresh imports do not invite buyers. If any orders exist to realise upon goods for Eastern account, a compliance with them and the present condition of trade is out of the question. Grain comes in very sparingly, and insufficient to make it any object for export. Buyers offer for a limited demand for consumption. Prices of wheat and flour droop for the filling of such orders. There is nothing new in freights; rates are nominally lower. Money matters are quiet. From the next steamer a good demand may be looked for. Shortlones are stiff at two per cent.

loans are stiff at two per cent.

MRALERS.

Arrived at Honolulu, Oct. 22—Florence, Ocholak 3100-wh.; 28th, Tobish, do., 15 wh.; Montezuma, 800 wh.; 29th, Europe, 140 wh.; Henry Kneeland, Arctic, 700 wh.; 30th, E. F. Mason, Ocholak, 300 wh.; Monmouth do., 270 wh.; Dataxon, do., 400 wh. In each instance the amount of oil is this season's cat: h.

The Florence furnishes the following report from the Ocholak Sea.—In Ocholak Sea. Ship Gallao, 500 wh.; Florida, 140 bexes heads.

The ships from the Ocholak generally report unfavorable weather, and most of the sperm whales had beerwild; they were also scarce.

The ships from the Arctic Ocean report the season dis-

The ships from the Ochetsk generally report unfavorable weather, and most of the sperm whales had been wild; they were also scarce.

The ships from the Arctic Ocean report the season distinguished for rough weather, much ice and fog, and shyness of whales.

Salled from Honolulu, October 24, Corinthian, News Zealand; 26th, Martha, to cruise and home; Erie, to cruise; 29th, Jere Smith, do., Homes, and Hercules, New Zealand; Ocean, const and California; Omega, cruise and home; John Weils, do.; 30th, St. George, do.; Drama, do. On the 13th a solemn and imposing mass was performed at the St. Francis cathedral for the repose of the souls of those who fell in defence of the Pope in the recent Italian war. The Archbishop was assisted by quite a force of attendant priests. At the conclusion attention was called to the address of condolence and relief to the Pope, for which signatures and material aid were solicited.

This Board met yesterday at one o'clock P. M. Super-visor Blunt in the chair, the President being absent. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, and the following business was transacted:-

The resolution of request from the Board of Supervisors to the Common Council, which had been returned without any notice being taken of it, and which was resent to the Common Council, was again returned; this time it was accompanied by a note from the deputy clerk of the Common Council, stating that the Board of

clerk of the Common Council, stating that the Board of Aldermen had ordered the return of the resolution. It was laid on the table.

It was generally understood that this meeting should be the last for the present year; but Supervisor Lirrux thought it would be better to hold another meeting, so that they could finish all the business.

Supervisor Twinn was opposed to this, and urged that the business should be transacted at once.

Supervisor Tries then presented a resolution to the effect that when the Board adjourn it would do so to meet again on Monday, at one P. M. It was carried.

Supervisor Twinn called up the resolution offered by Supervisor Twiny, that the salaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Turdy, that the salaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Turdy, that the salaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Purdy, that the salaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Purdy, that the salaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Purdy, that the salaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Purdy, that the palaries of the Judges of the Supervisor Purdy spoke on the resolution, arging its adoption on the ground that they had qualified themselves for the position they held by a long course of study, and he felt that the public would never object to such a move, as it was merely a just appreciation of talent.

On motion, it was laid over.

The Committee on Annual Taxes offered a resolution to apprepriate the sum of £500 to pay the Hon. John McLecil Murphy for services in the survey of Harlem river, the work of which was done by the direction of the Beard.

The resolution was adopted.

Supervisor Purdy presented the last report of the engineers in charge of the Harlem river survey, with an estimate of expense placed at \$199,837-85. It was ordered to be printed, and was then laid on the table.

Some unimportant business was attended to; and the Board adjourned to meet on Monday, at one P. M.

Anomer Posturio Case.—A man named Nathaniell Chiworth, was artisted in Assent, Bristol county, on Sunday, for causing the death of Sarah Anthony, by postuling. She had for some time previous to her death been keeping company with Cudworth. She died very suddenly, on Tuesday, the 18th of November, and was buried shortly after. Immediately after her decease, stories were circulated pointing to an improper intimacy between the deceased and Cudworth, and certain facts coming to the knowledge of the selectmen of the town, induced them to believe that she had become encients and that Cudworth had given her preparations for the purpose of precuring an abortion, which, instead of having the desired effect, had resulted fatally. He was arraigned in New Hedford, yesterday, on charge of murder. Examination was postpaned to Friday. The decased was twenty years of age.